ting. Capt. A. Bell and others made eloquent e point.

clative to the matter, published in the formion of Thursday morning, was read to y Capt. Bell, which was received with unuse, and its sentiments ratified without a

Bounded applause, and its sentiments ratified without a dissenting voice.

Among the numerous speeches made on the occasion, was one by his honor the Mayor, in which he unequivo-easily preclaised himself in favor of hanging Brown and Alvitre together. His remarks were listened to with great attention. It will be recollected that mainly to his exertions at the former meeting is due the fact that frown was turned over to the authorities, and he then pledged himself that, if justice was not done, he would resign his office, and assist with the people in carvying east the wishes of the public. We presume he will resign his office, and assist with the people in carvying earlier than the will be received without a dissenting voice.

A committee was chosen, composed of Don Juax Sepulbeds, Capt. Hunter and S. R. Labatt, to draft resolutions, who reported the following:—

1st. Resolved, That whereas, the time for the execution of Brown and Alvitra will have arrived by to-morrow, the 12th fiday of January, 1855; and as, by some means, Brown has received a respite and Alvitra none; and as they are both equally guilty—we, the committee, and en the same drop.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to devise means to carry into effect the above resolution, which committee was chosen, and the meeting adjourned to Friday morning.

The O'Cook.—This meeting is now in session; exten-

sevice means to carry into effect the above resolution, which committee was chosen, and the meeting adjourned of Friday morning.

The O'CLOCK.—This meeting is now in session; extensive and determined preparations are being made to further the designs of the excited populace.

The sheriffs party having spiked the different pieces of erdnance in the city during the past night, smiths are engaged in drilling them out. The sheriff is determined to do his duty in carrying out the law at all hazards, having yesterday made his will and prepared himself or having yesterday made his will and prepared himself or having yesterday made his will and prepared himself or having yesterday made his will and prepared himself or severy emergency. Some fifteen or twenty men are prepared to stand by him to the death.

Exercise O'CLOCK.—The execution is to take place in the jail yard, the hills overlooking which are fast becoming evered with the populace.

TEMIXE O'CLOCK.—A committee of our most respectable citizens have just visited the Sheriff to get him to yield up Brewn, in view of the frightful crisis.

The citizens are arming and cartridges provided for seme pieces of artillery, to be used in demolishing the jail building. Barton, the Sheriff, has been consulted by the committee, but still refuses. His friends are using every exertien in their power to prevent the effusion of bleod. One O'CLOCK, P. M.—Two thousand men have guthered frem all pertions of the county, well armed and determined. One hundred dollars has been paid this morning to the proprietors of the shooting gallery, by Californians, for leading their revolvers. Masses of people are congregating from all quarters. Stores closed.

HALP-PAR ONE.—All business ceased; immense numbers of people are constantly arriving. There cannot be less than five thousand now in and about the city. Growds are thronging the hill-tops and about the city.

ars O'Clock-Alvitre hung by the Sheriff; but the broke. He was, however, again put up and swung

Whereupon, Mayor Fester and Capt. Hunter took the sie of the masses on Brown's case. One universal seut of "aye!" responded to the question whether or at he shall be forthwith executed?

The end not yet.

The end not yet.

The end not yet.

News has just arrived of the committal of the King beys in the Monte, for murder, by Squire Martin.

At a quarter after three o'clock Mayor Forter resigned, and asked the mob if they would wait and let Brown be hung by the authorities, or if they wanted to hang him immediately. The answer was hanging. The mob then made a rush for the outer gate of the jail, and succeeded in effecting an entrance, after which they commenced breaking open the doors with axes, the Sheriff in the meantime baving left.

At last accounts—half-past three—they were still breaking down the jail cells in search of the prisoner Brown, and should they succeed in finding him he will certainly be hung. No resistance was made by the Sheriff and his posse.

The Cocos Island Treasure Expedition. We find the following letter in the San Francisco read:—

The Cocos Island Treasure Expedition.
We find the following letter in the San Francisco Berald:

San Juan Del Sur, Dec. 24, 1854.

After incredible labor at "Cocos," during more than levely daya, we found that — 's instructions were a time of falsehoods from beginning to end, based upon ramor, and gotten up by — and himself, believing that the treasure was there, and that as strong a force as evers might atumble upon it, and they would come in for a large share without risk or expense. We determined to proceed to Punta Arenas, the locality of Chaphain's death, and see what further information we could obtain. At this place we remained seven weeks, — and — were sent into the interior to San Jose, on the trail of "the Chapiain papers," when it was discovered that they were a mountity—never were. Chaplain never lad "papers"—never made a dying confession; nor, indeed, did he know exactly where the money was deposited, although one of the party that placed it there. In this state of the case, we were in despair, but fortune favored us.

— has the commendable quality of inquisitive—assa, and loves to talk Spanish. Inquiring of every one he met concerning a certain "Black Doctor," who was said to have poisoned Chaplain, that he might possess himself of his effects, he found out that there was a man in Alajuela, some sixty miles inland, who had sure directions for finding the deposit.

Accordingly,——, and myself, proceeded to that place. We found the man, who satisfied us that has knowledge was perfect, but refused to let us have the papers. After much negotiation, he agreed to go to Secos with us for a specified share. In the meantime, our vessel had gone to this place ("un Juan) with a carge, and would not return to Punta Arenas for ten or tweeler days. We proceeded to San Jose, intending to take him with us on our return. On our re-visit, strange to any, we found him dying! It appeared as if a strange finality attended every one who possessed the secret, just as he was about to avail himself of it. I have counted, I

The townsfolk attributed his recovery to the Saints and me, and in their admiration, which became oppressive, I don't know if they have not enrolled me in the calendar,) and he in gratitude gave us up the papers. We shall leave this place for Cocos in three or four days, and if we do not find the treasure, I shall never rely on deathbed asservations in future. I think we shall return to this place in about three weeks; and more doubt

that we shall return to this place in about three weeks; and that we shall have the treasure, a more doubt than that I am alive. If we do, we shall put it on board a steamer and then he i for San Francisco!

The eften told story of this hidden treasure is, that in 1816, a Spanish galleon sailed from Acapulco, with 115,000,000 treasure belonging to Spain and the Vice Boyalty of Mexico. The treasure was shipped for Spain to protect it from the revolutionary insurgents of Mexico. Off the Coocs island, the galleon was captured by parates, and the treasure buried on the island. Papers giving the details of the spot and circumstances of the burial are supposed to have been preserved. These are the papers given in gratifude to Dr. — by the man whe was rescued from his death bed. Perhaps these missculously obtained papers will lead to the treasure—

burial are supposed to have been preserved. These are the papers given in gratifude to Dr. — by the man who was rescued from his death bed. Perhaps these misraculously obtained papers will lead to the treasure—grethaps not.

The Lynch Law Execution at lows Hill. The hanging of Johnson, by the people of lows Hill, for a murderous assault upon Montgomery, has occasioned much comment throughout the State, and elicited strong condemnation of the hasty action of the citizens. Since the execution, Montgomery has been getting better, and it is now said will recover beyond a doubt. The papels of lows Hill have been induced by the etricures upon their conduct to publish a long explanation of the affair. After stating that Johnson had abused and outraged Montgomery in the first place at the Queen City Hotel, and that the affair had apparently there ended, they ge on to say that five hours after Johnson rode up to the Queen City Hotel, and seeing a friend, went in to driak. As he advanced to the bar he saw Montgomery leaning against it, and going towards him, addressed the following words to him: "I hear that you said I struck you with a slung shot." Montgomery replied that he had not said so, and asked Johnson who he was, and raising his cap, said that he thought the marks on his forchead looked like it. Johnson replied: "Damn you, you have two of my marks now, and it will give you another to resember me by." As he said, this, he struck him in the mouth, knecking him down. Montgomery then complained that he was no match for him, being a smaller man. Johnson replied that he was a pretty fellow to run for a constable, adding: "Damn you, go and arm yourself with a knife and pistol, and make yourself my equal;" then turning to the bar he called for some brandy, bathed the back of his hand, the skin of which had been knocked off against Montgomery; because he hand, bathed the back of his hand, the skin of which had been knocked off against Montgomery. With his kinder, saying, "Are you armed now?" A this time had lowered it fo

blasphemies upon his lips.
A despatch to Wels, Fargo & Co. says that on the 5th 8f January, Sheriff Arism. of Placer county, and two deputies arrived at Iowa Hill, and arrested two men named

Daly and Roberts, said to have been co hanging of Johnson. As soon as the

known, hells were rung and a large crowd collected, mostly miners, and retook them from the officers, and asserted that the accused could not be taken from the place. There is no telling what the result will be.

Sheriff Asten has sent orders to Auburn for a relief party. Some two hundred or more have been aumnosed, armed and equipped for service, from Gold Hill, Ophir, Rattlesnake, Auburn, &c. They go upon horseback—or, at least, all who can get horses will, as the livery stable keepers have been pressed into service. High times are expected if the parties are not given up.

The Union says.—"Some fifteen of the residents of Yankee Jim's, who participated in the late lynching affair at lowa Hill, came down to Auburn on Saturday twening, and voluntarily gave themselves up to the authorities."

Interesting from the Gilla.

From the Los Angeles Star of Jan. 4, we learn that Capt. R. Sackett arrived at that place on Wednesday last, after three months absence on a prospecting tour on the Gils. He brings with him some most beautiful specimens of copper ore, upon which appear, in no small quantities, pure virgin gold, and a great deal of gold fused with copper. The specimens are composed of the red oxide of copper. The specimens are composed of the red oxide of copper, which upon assay give seventy-five per cent of pure copper, and for every one hundred pounds of ore, one ounce and a half of pure gold. There is also a small ingredient of silver, the exact proportion of which has not been ascertained. Capt. Sackett procured these specimens at a point about forty miles from Fort Yuma, on the Colorado. He left there a week ago last Tuesday, coming in by the way of Valicuta, Agua Calicate and Tomecula. Previous to his departure they had encountered no hostile Indians—in fact, they had never seen any Indians while there. He left about twenty men at the mine, who are now employed in building houses, &c., preparatory to commencing work in earnest. In the immediate vicinity of the mines there is but little grass and water—enough, however, for domestic purposes. Their locality is unquestionably upon American soil, being at least thirty miles inside of the boundary fixed by our late purchase of a part of the State of Sonora, and in the immediate vicinity of that rich mineral country, concerning which much has been said but little known. It is estimated by Capt. Sackett, whose knowledge of that country and its resources makes his statements perfectly reliable, that copper can be taken from these mine, smelted and delivered in New York at an expense of ten cents per pound, and this, too, with a moderate investment of capital.

this, too, with a moderate investment of capital.

Miscellaneous.

The Wagon Road Across fire Plains.—A correspondent at Sacramento says that in the Senate on the 18th ult., the presmble and resolutions, memorializing Congress to establish a post road across the continent, which originated in the Assembly, were passed in concurrence. As a means of increasing the population of our State, I look upon this wagon road as highly important. That the mails or treasure will ever be conveyed across the continent in vehicles drawn by horses, I think preposterous. That is, 'unless owing to war, the navigation of the ocean be blockaded by an enemy's cruisers. The mails can be conveyed between San Fraucisco and New York by steamers, via the Isthmus or Central America, speedier and much safer than they can ever be by common stages across the plains. But crowds of Western people will be able to travel here in their wagons, drawn by their own cattle, if a safe road be opened, who can never pay the high rates of passage on steamers for themselves and families.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN LOS ANGERS.—We take the follower form the Los Angeles. Steam America, the lower form the Los Angeles. Steam America Steams.

people will be able to travel here in their wagons, drawn by their own cattle, if a safe road be opened, who can never pay the high rates of passage on steamers for themselves and families.

Horrible Tragedy in Los Angeles.—We take the following from the Los Angeles Star:—A most fatal affray occurred in the Monte on Sunday afterneon, between Samuel King and sons, and Meajah Johnson. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows:—Johnson was in a drinking house, and took occasion in the presence of one of the sons of Mr. King, to call him a socuadrel and many vile epithets, which it is useless to mention. Young King told Johnson that he should not take up the quarrel, as he did not consider himself man enough for Johnson, but he would find one who would, and left the grocery and went home. Shortly after this Johnson saw King and his sons coming towards him, and he got on his horse apparently with the intention of leaving, raising his hat and bidding the by-standers "Goodday." Whether there were any words passed between King and Johnson we have not learned, but in the examination it was proved that King fired first, and is supposed to have wounded Johnson, whose horse threw him off, who then retreated into a house, and as King came up fired upon him, the shot taking effect in his left breast, in the upper lobe of the left lung, passing entirely through, and mortally wounding him. King immediately got off from his horse and lay down on the ground, telling his sons he was dying, and balling upon them to average his death. Johnson then attempted to escape but was pursued by the Kings, knocked down and severely beaten. Johnson then retreated to a house, barricaded the door, which was broke down by his pursuers, who entered the premises and shot him down, two balls taking effect in his side, one in the head and one in the arm. Johnson died simost immediately from the words with the sons of the head and one in the arm. Johnson died simost immediately from the words of the set of the set of the fat has a prove

VESSRIS OWNED IN SAN FRANCISCO,-There are now

	Tons. 95ths.
22 ships	9,560 62
55 barks	14,468 62
69 brigs	11,701 25
153 schooners, over 20 tons	12,539 60
60 sloops, over 20 tons	2.194 35
94 schooners under 20 tons	1,105 68
121 sloops under 20 tons	1,168 51
- steamers	
Total tonnage	
Town sommedattions	3 63,423 34

Marriages, Births and Deaths.

Marriages, Births and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Uniontown, January I, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Joseph B. McGonagle, of New York, to Miss Mary Jane Binndell, of Bridgeport, Cons.

In the Monte, Mr. John McCullum to Miss Melinda Crandall, all of Los Angeles.

In San Francisco, December 31, by the Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. Samuel Grosh to Miss Eliza Joyce.

By the same, in San Francisco, January 6, Mr. Howard P. Lovejoy to Miss Clistia Anna L. Kinney.

In San Francisco, January 5, by the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Mr. Wm. Stevens, of Auburn, Placer county, to Miss Labella Sinclair, late of Edinburg, Scotland.

On Dry Creek, Shasta county, January 2, by J. T. Landrum, Esq., Mr. Wm. Reglin to Miss Sarsh Wells, all of Shasta county.

In Colusa county, by Judge N. Hall, Mr. John McNulty to Mrs. Jane Macklay.

In San Francisco, January 9, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Mr. Wm. Branch to Miss Ellen Welsh, all of Williamsburg, Long Island, N. Y.

At the head of Shasta Valley, Siskiyou county, December 26, by H. B. Stratton, Mr. James R. Trappard to Miss Eliza M. Miller.

In San Francisco, January 14, by the Right Rev. Bishop Alemany, Mr. John A. Landers, of Sacramento, to Miss Dorathe Watson.

In San Francisco, January 14, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Pierre Johnson, of San Jose, to Miss Mary Campbell, of San Francisco.

BIRTHS.

of San Francisco.

BIRTHS.

In Downisville, Jan. 2, Mrs. Foley, of a son.
In San Francisco, Jan. 10, the lady of Adolphe Deyme,
Esq., of a son.
In San Francisco, Jan. 11, the lady of Mr. Joseph H.
Pallard, of a daughter.
In San Francisco, Jan. 14, the wife of Wm. Grange, of
a daughter. a daughter. In San Francisco, Jan. 13, the wife of Mr. N. H. Lan-

dry, of a son.

DIED.

In Pulgas, Mrs. D. Flashner, wife of Mr. Marcus Flashner, aged 23, of consumption.

In Placerville, F. B. Littlefild, aged 25 years, formerly of Monroe county, Mich.

At Minnesota, Jan. 1, Mr. David Hamilton, formerly of New York city, aged 41 years.

In San Francisco, Jan. 9, Grace Stuart, infant child of Theodore C. and Elizabeth Boyd, aged 9 months and 11 days.

Theodore C. and Elizabeth Boyd, aged 9 months and 11 days.
In San Francisco, Marie Uranie, infant daughter of P. G. and M. L. Partridge, aged 1 month and 27 days.
In Marysville, Jan. 6, of liver complaint, James May Jones, aged about 35. The deceased was a native of Reading, Penn., and had not resided in Californis.
In Belmont, Fulgas, Julia, infant daughter of H. and M. Flashner, aged 3 months and 8 days.
Jan. 6, Mrs. Josephine Chambers, (formerly Hirschey,) in the 41st year of her age. The deceased was a native of Hanover, Germany, and for many years a resident of New Orleans, La.

Markets.

San Francesco, Jan. 13, 1855.

The general market has been more languid to-day than perhaps for any preceding day of the week, though prices show little disposition to recede. The recent speculative movement in flour and grain, it is now generally conceded, was premature, and though their position may be maintained, it is thought doubtful whether there can be any further upward movement until an increased gold yield and a consequent increased demand for merchandise have been realized.

FLOUR.—Sales from mills and from hands of jobbers, of

gold yield and a consequent but chandise have been realized.

FLOUR —Sales from mills and from hands of jobbers, of 800 qr. sacks Golden Gate, 800 do. American, and 100 do. Magnolis, at \$12; 200 do. Ashey, at \$13 50; 600 do. Valley, at p. n. t.; 200 do. repacked Chile, at \$11 50; 50 cases Suffolk, at \$15 per 200 lbs.; and 60 bbis. Gallego, at \$15 50

Suffolk, at \$15 per 200 lbs.; and 60 bbis. Gallego, at \$15 per bbl.

Connexa.—Jobbing sale of 20 bbis, sweet, at \$7 per bbl.

Middlings.—Sale of 300 sacks, at p. n. t.

Brann.—Sales of 75 bags Gallfornia red, at 3c., and 20
do. do. Bayos, fair quality, at 7c. per lb.

Winer.—Sales of 400 sacks California, slightly smutty, at 2%c. a 3c.; 320 de do. do., in three lots, at 3c.; and 1,085 do. do. good, in three lots. at 3%c. per lb.

Branny.—Sales of 1,100 sacks California, in four lots.

at 2c. per lb.

OATS.—Sales of 100 seeks Cauada black, at 2½c.; 100 do. California, inferior, at 2½c.; 225 do. do. good, at 3c., and 300 do. do. choice, at 3½c. per lb.

FORATORS.—Sales of 550 sacks, in lots, at 1½c., and 1,350 do. do., at 1½c. per lb.

RICE.—Sale of 22,000 lbs. recleaned Akyab, at 5½c.

RICE.—Sale of 22,000 lbs. recisaned akyab, at 5%cper lb.
Sudan.—Sale of 200 half bbls. powdered, to arrive per
Spitare, at p. n. t.
TLL.—Sales of 150 cases gunpowper, in 1 and 2 lb. catties; 150 do imperial do; 75 do, young byson, do.; and
200 boxes choice black, all at p. n. t.
STRUF.—Sale of 100 kegs Seth Adams', at 97%c. per
gallon.

gallon.

Canding.—Sale of 200 boxes Grumpton's, (dark.) at 40c.; and 150 do. do. bright adamantine, at 45c. per lb.

Lien.—Sale last evening of 100 kegs, at 12 c. per lb.

Hams.—Sale of 40 tierces, in brine, to arrive, at 17c. per lb.

Bacon.—Sale of 22,000 lbs. extra clear, in order, at

14%c. per lb.
Charakanisa.—Sale of 317 kegs, (5 and 8 gallons,) at 87%c. per gallon.
DRILE.—Sales during the week of 300 bales 30 inch brown, at 9c. a 9%c. per lb.
COAL.—Sale of 140 tons Lackawana, ex-Flying Fish, at 14%c. per lb. CRANHERRIES

Coal.—Sale of 140 tons Lackawana, ex-Flying Fish, at \$19 per ton.

From Oregon.

We have dates from Oregon to the 30th of December-There is no news of importance. The Oregonian says the Legislature have decided that the system of voting shall be changed from ballot to viqu soce, or, in other words, that each voter shall march up to the polls and proclaim the name of each person he wishes to vote for. This is a singular procedure on the part of a legislature, when the province of that body is properly regarded and the rights of the citizen duly appreciated.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Oregon.

IMPORTANT FROM ACAPULCO.

The Desertion of a Portion of Santa Anna's Army.
Our advices from Acapulco are to the 24th ult. Our

previous intelligence was to the 7th. We learn the im-portant news that a portion of Santa Anna's army, 2,000 in number. had deserted and gone over to Gen. Alvares. A part of them, with some of their officers, reachexpected.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Approx ching Railroad Celebration parations to Receive the New York Rail-road Deputation-Health Report-A Row at Taboga.
The Aspinwall Courier of Jan. 30, has the following

review of affairs on the Isthmus:—During the past fort-night nothing of importance has transpired except the opening connection of the railroad. For weeks it has appeared doubtful whether it would be possible to comappeared doubtful whether it would be possible to com-plete this connection before the end of January; but notwithstanding that there have been several obstacles, either of which seemed almost insuperable—notwith-standing that it has rained every day, and almost in-cessantly during several weeks—the connection was made, and the care went over the track the whole disuary.

On the arrival of the train near Panama, it was met by a large proportion of the native population, who were anxious to behold the fire eating steed with his train of carriages. On the approach of the train, they seemed stupified with amazement; but when the engineer opened his steam whistle, their wonder was changed to fear—and some of the women and children were so entirely be wildered and horrified that they started for the woods, screaming at every jump. The impression upon the entire population, on the appearance of the train at the city, was of the most exciting character, and after the first paroxysm of wonder was over, the people crowded about the train so clone as scarcely to leave room for it to move upon the track. The train reached Panama about noon, (having run down from the Summit, the first time, in an hour and a haif,) and remained until near seven o'clock in the evening, giving the whole population of the city an epportunity to see the great wonder they had so long been expecting. About dark the train started from Panama for Aspanwall, and reached this city at midnight.

The next morning, Monday, January 29, the first regular train left Aspinwall for Panama, and on Tuesday the 50th, the first company of passengers from the United States for California left Aspinwall for Panama, in the cars, to go over the whole transit by steam.

Thus, it will be seen, the connection has been fully established between the two oceaus, and we trust the hundreds and thousands both in the United States and California, who have heretofere been so incredulous relative to the possibility of constructing the Panama Raifroad, will now believe, not only that the thing can be, but that it has been accomplished. We learn that the formal opening of the read will take place about the 15th of February, on the arrival of the steamer which will leave New York on the 5th of February; it is expected that several of the directors of the Panama Raifread Company, and a considerable number of viittors from the United States, will be by a large proportion of the native population, who were anxious to behold the fire-cating steed with his

dition of our route) which has occupied the attention of the Istumenians during the past fortnight, is the grospect of government for the Istumus. The Panalismo, of Jan. 28, in an article setting forth the great benefit of the railroad, suggests that a oranch should be opened to Chorrers, and sounds to Chorrer of Jan. 27, says:—To be sure there will be a railroad celebration. Every individual, or every few individuals cemponing acticle of friends, will celebrate the opening of the railroad to Panama, "on their own private account," If no means of joining in a united and general movement is afforded werm. Certainly, those who have labored all day long, and have borne the heat and toil of the day, will be quite an desirous of participating in any ceremonies, or uniting in any method of rejoricing, as those who have come in, as it were, at the eleventh hour. On the other hand, those who have have but quite recently joined the ranks, as well as all who have ever been engaged in the work of building up the Panama route, should cordially welcome each other in this matter. The residents of all points on the Isthmus are deeply interested in having a pleasant and general celebration of the great event, and natives and foreigners should have the opportunity to use, and should use, every effort to render such celebration commenorative as well for its harmony and enthusiasm as for the consummation over which they rejoice.

The Panama Herald of January 22d says:—Our city never was healthier than at present, notwithstanding this is the changing of the vet to the dry season. With the exception of a few infirm or chronic sufferers, there is hardly a patient in the foreign hospital.

The contempsated opening of the railroad through to this city has already commenced to effect a change in the business of Panama. Yesterday one of the largest mule owners in the city of the first train of cars ratting over the track into Panama, at least so we are assured, and we are anxious to know what is going to be done to celebrate so remarkab

have been attended to before this, but the celebration, if there be any, should be undertaken purely by the natives of the country.

Under the head of a "How at Taboga," the same paper has the following:—We learn that rather a serious row occurred at Taboga on Friday, by which one man lost his life. It appears that the sailors of the ship Augle Saxon, lying in that harbor, were daily deserting, and on Friday the captain went on shore determined to capture those he could of them. Immediately on his landing he found a large crowd of beach combers, waiting to attack him, from whom he was obliged to take retuge in the Company's works, being at the time unarmed. After procuring his pistols he proceeded with a friend to the grogathop where two of his men were drinking, and ordered them to go on board their ship. This they refused an attempted to escape, upon which and the captain laid hold of one of them to take him to the boat. The fellow then drew a knife, with which he endeavored to strike the captain, Finding his life in danger, and his prisoner mest desperate, the captain, in self-defence, fired his pistol and shot the man through the bead, causing almost instant death. We never wish to justify such an act as that of taking a man's life, but from what we can learn of this case it is one of those occurrences which are at times almost unavoidable, and one which, we presume, would be justified by any court or jury in the world.

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

Arrival of General Posada at Aspinwall

Convict Soldiers Shipped to the Isthmus-Approaching Execution of Melo-Sanish-ment of Obando-Appointments at Bogota, &c., &c.

We have received the Aspinwall Courier of the 13th ast. It contains no local news of importance.

The Courier informs us that the St. Thomas steamer brought Gen. Posada, who left here some eight month

The Panama Herald of January 25 says:-

The Reported Defeat of Acha-Pardon of his Followers—An Extra Session of Congr Trade Prohibitions Removed. Advices from Bolivia of the 27th of December inform

NEWS FROM BOLIVIA.

us that Acha (who, at previous accounts, was successfully pushing forward towards La Paz.) has been put

The President has pardoned those engaged with Acha. He has also called an extra session of Congress for the list of February; and has announced to the nation that one of the matters to be disposed of will be the acceptation of a successor. In this announcement he state that he desires a private life to rest from the severest labors, to avoid the necessity of punishing his opponents, and to remove any pretext for new revolutionary movements.

The commercial probibition that has so ong existed towards Pera has been abolished.

NEWS FROM CHILE.

since, with the troops of the Lethnus The General comes from the coast where everything is quiet, and where he was stationed on his first arrival there. At the eaching Municipal and Congr Election—Emigration and Colonization— The Southern Indians—Mail Pailures from the United States—Wheat and Flour Mar-General Posada went there and subdued them, since which time he has been officiating as second in com-mand of the forces of the Atlantic coast division. The Isthmus troops were superseded on the Atlantic by Carthagenians, and were united with the forces that centred at Bogota. It is said they have been dismissed, and will probably be sent to Carthagena in time for this port.

time the Cienogas threatened to take up arms for Melo General Posada went there and subdued them, since

NEWS FROM PERU.

Termination of the Revolution-The Battle of

Chorillos—Details of the Engagement—De-feat of Echeneque—General Castilla Trium-phant—His Arrival in Lima—Surrender of

the Castle of Callao—Earthquake at Callao. Through the kindness of Harry Howard, Esq., bearer

Peru, we have received files of Lima papers to the 7th of

anuary.

The Callao Foreign News of that date contains the fol-

lowing interesting intelligence:—A decisive battle has been fought between the revolutionary army, under

Gen. Castilla and the Government army, resulting, as was confidently anticipated, in the overthrew of the

In the absence of all official despatches, and with very

ars, we can give to-day but a brief outline of the occur

success.

Soon after Lima was taken possession of, a hatalion of infantry was desputched by railroad for Callao, and a detatchment of 400 cavalry left for the same destination. On the arrival of the cars at Bella Vista, one mile from Callao, the soldiers were disembarked, and when the cavalry came up, the whole body took up its march for Callao.

Our files from Valparaiso are dated to the

The city furnishes little of moment, "Though city officers and a new Congress are to momen. "Income nity em-ters and a new Congress are to be chosen in March," the Mcroury says, "no interest is openly manifested in questions of the elections," The Mcroury, noticing a pamphlet recently issued in Chile, entitled "An Essay concerning Emigration, Immigration, and Colonization,"

centred at Bogota. It is said they have been dismissed, and will probably be sent to Carthagens in time for this port.

The Courier learns that one hundred and ninety of the prisoners taken by the government forces in the rebelion, have been condemned as convict soldiers, and will be brought to the inthmus upon a sailing vessel, under guard of some of the troops that left here in May last. The vessel will probably arrive here within a few days.

We learn that at the battle of Bogota Melo was compelled by his officers to surrender, with three hundred men; that he declined to make any full declaration before the tribunal, but said he would do so at his execution, which was soon to take place.

Obando is to be banished. Meantime, he has been compelled to go publicly to the sittings of the tribunal, under a strong gaard.

The Panama Herald of January 23d says:—From Bogota, we have dates to the 22d December. The news is unimportant. Public peace has been rully established at the capital, and business has resumed its regular march. General Meaquers has been appointed Secretary of War. General Meaquers has been appointed Secretary of War. General Meaquers has been anominated Commander General of the Department of Cundimarca. Senor Panteleon Bacca has been raised to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, and had left Bogota for the South.

The Panama Herald of January 237, referring to the arrival of the Melo prisoners, says:—We noticed, the day before yesterday, the throng of new arrivals of the exiled prisoners belonging to the Melo faction. Many of them have brought their families, which indicates a long residence among us. We learn that this body of men will form a garrason here for the protection of the place. Having heard of the many atrocities and wholesale depredations committed by the Melo faction, when at Bogota and elsewhere, the idea naturally forces itself upon us: will this body of men be any benefit to our community? With such a heterogenous mass as our opulation is cemposed o', we should not be astonished questions of the elections." The Mercury, noticing a pamphlet recently issued in Chile, entitled "An Essay concerning Emigration, Immigration, and Colonization," says:—

It is the great question of the day for us. It is important for the present. It is no less so for the future results that may grow out-of it. It is initimately connected with every part of our national prosperity, and with all the interest of progress.

The question of subjugating the Indians of the south, says the Mercury, still attracts public attention:—

The press is unanimous in the opinion that the government should now seriously undertake this important business; the Indians seem to be on the alert, and not uninformed of our intentions. They have held a council of war for discussing grievances and measures.

The council was held in Quempulemo, meaning Round Hill. The chiefs of the Aracanos, Peguenches, and Huiliches were present. Among the magnates of that grand meeting of savage potentates were, Maguil, Cullucoy, Wenman, Lupai, Caninguan, Quentriman, and Concon. The whole number of Indians was about 2000. Maguil, the most powerful of all the chiefs, presided. He said, since that for the Security of Araucana, and fer the maintenance of peace, it was necessary to sject all the Spaniards had, defined Biobio as the boundary between the two nations, it was now necessary to send the Spaniards had, defined Biobio as the boundary between the two nations, it was now necessary to resort to force, and hence he conveked, summoned and commanded them all to be in readiness when he should call them; that for the present it would be necessary to leave the Spaniards and the occurrence would have gathered their crops, they must be notified to leave the territory. Thus, he thought, amicable relations would be maintained, and the government would have not inferior to those of Lautaro, Rengo and Colocolomath the forther present the community of Valparaiso complain much of the failure of many of their letters and papers, both from the United States and Europ

subject.

The estimate brought forward for the year coming, and sanctioned by the Council of State, amounts to \$5,833,233.

Hopes of Peace with Buenos Ayres-Quiet in the Provinces—A New Constitution—The United States Minister at Parana, &c.

We have intelligence from Mendera dated on the 27th of December. The news gives strong hopes of an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between Buenos Ayree and the provinces. All is quiet throughout the provinces.

The Hall of Representatives of Mendoza was revising

the new constitution.

Gov. Segura was laying out the town of Uspallata.

The National Congress had adjourned to meet in May.

The Cronica had been suspended by the government
of Buenos Ayres—Munoz, editor, asking a jury trial.

The arrival of J. A. Peden, Esq., United States Minister resident to the Argentine Confederation at Parana,
November 27th, is noted in the papers.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

of the Council to Kamehameha the Fourth -His First Appearance in Public-The Russian Prisoners, &c., &c. By the arrival of the North Star we have files of the

Polynesian dated to the 23d of December.

Prince Liboliho has ascended the throne, vacant by the death of the cld hing; and the scheme of annexation, at least for the present, may be regarded as abandoned.

The Polynesian of the last date says:—The Court has

inthe time to write out and put in type lengthy particupars, we can give to-day but a brief outline of the occurrences of the past two or three days.

On the morning of Friday, 5th inst., about 4 o'clock, a
small detatchment of Echineque's cavalry was thrown
forward towards Castillia's entrenchments, for the purpose of calling forth a sizular demonstration from the
enemy. Castillia, however, had changed his position
during the night, and was fully prepared to engage with
his entire army. Echineque, finding his original intention to charge the left wing of the revolutioniste frustrated, gave orders for the three battalions, Junin,
Callao and Pinchinchi, to charge in front. They dasbed in
handsomely, and the two entire armies were soon engaged. The government forcus becoming a little disordered, two entire battalions went over to the revolutionists, and very shortly after Echineque's army was
routed completely and fied precipitately from the field.
Gen. Deustua, Col. Cavranza, and several other officers of
the government army, were killed. It is also reported
that Col. Montes, Col. Duenas, Major Carcias, and six
other officers in the revolutionary army, were killed.
Col. La Puerta is severely wounded, and Generals Castilla and San Roman received alight injury.

President Echineque, with a small cavalry escort, succeeded in reaching Lima, and placed himself under the
protection of Mr. Sullivan, the English Minister, where
he still remains. Gen. Peset escaped to this city, and
embarked on board the Amazonas steam frigate.

The liberating army entered Lima about 10 o'clock,
and as they delied through the streets and entered the
grand Plaze, an immense throng accompanied them, and
the most enthusiastic views rent the air. At 2 o'clock
General Castilla (el Libertaslor.) arrived at the gates,
and amid the rattling of artillery, the clanging of a
thousand belis, the discharges of fireworks and small
arms, and the reacting abouts of the multitude, he
entered triumphanty the "City of the Kings," from
w his late Majesty King Kamehameha III. The funeral of his late majesty will take place on Saturday, the 30th of December, agreeably to public notice, which will be given hereafter. At the Privy Council of the 16th, the ministers of the late king offered their condolence, and placed their respective portfolios at the disposal of his present Majesty King Kamehameha IV. The members

of his Trivy Council followed this example. All assured his majesty of their loyal attachment and faithful allegiance. It pleased the King to address his Council in the following words:

Chiefs—I have become, by the will of God, your Father, as I have been your child. You must help me, for I stand in need of help. To you, ministers and other high officers of State of our late King, I return my sincere thanks for the expressions of condolence with which you have this morning comforted me. I request of you to continue your labors in the several positions you have hitherto held, until when my grief shall have allowed me time for reflection, I make such new arrangements as shall seem proper. I thank the members of this Council in general for their condolence, who will also, I hope, assist me with their advice, as though they had been appointed by myself.

The first appearance in public of his present Majesty, King Kainehameha IV. was on Sunday last, in the house of God, leading his sister, her Royal Highness, Princess Vic'oria, on his left; and followed by the Ministers of the late King. A sermon was delivered, adapted to the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, in the Hawaiian language.

Since out last issue, the British frigates Amphitrite

tion. On the arrival of the cars at Bella Vista, one mile from Callao, the soldiers were disembarked, and when the cavalry came up, the whole body took up its march for Callao.

It was expected that the castle would make an obstimate resistance, as heavy guns had been planted, commanding the Limar and, and other extensive preparations made for defehre. The infantry marched directly in front of the castle walls, the cavalry being held in reserve in case of need, and an efficer presented himself at the gate, and summoned the surrender of the place. A few moments sufficed to settle all preliminaries, and at seven o'clock the castle of Callao had surrendered without fring a shot.

While the parley was going on at the gate, some fifteen or twenty of the soldiers attached to the garrison deserted, suspending themselves by their hands from the walls, and falling into the arms of those outside. This part of the programme afferded considerable amusement to the spectators.

As soon as Callao was in possession of the revolutionists, a strong guard was posted on the mole, and a patrol traversed the streets. The utmost quiet and good order prevailed, and one universal expression of admiration of the happy consummation, was heard on every side. These events have renewed public confidence greatly, and it is fair to presume that much good will grow out of them.

We have no time to-day to speak of the indomitable perseverance and untiring patriotism of General Castilla, who has struggled forward during fourteen months of most discouraging and gloomy trial, to final victory. It is sufficient to say that he has shown himself a soldier, a philanthrepist, and a patriot.

Advices of a week earlier date than the above, give us the following:—

Echenique having lost every foothold in the South, sent a large force under General Moran, to quell the southern insurrection, which fell into the hands of Elias, as prisoners, their leader (Gen. M.) being killed. The crew of the war brig at Arica mutinied, killed the purser and another officer

bouse of God, leading his sister, her Royal Highness, Princess Vic'oria, on his left; and followed by the Ministers of the late King. A sermon was delivered, adapted to the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, in the Hawalian language.

Bince ouf last issue, the British frigates Amphitrite add Pique have arrived at this port from San Francisco, which makes six men of war in our harbor, of three different nations, vis.—One American, three English, and two French. The Amphitrite sails to day for the South American coast, touching at Tahiti and Pitcaira's Island.

At 12 o'clock, on the 16th, the royal standard at the Palace, and the national standards at the fort and on Punch Bowl were raised from half-mast, and a salute of twenty one guns fired in honor of the accession to the threne of H. R. H. Prince Alexander Libiothio, under the title of Kamehameha IV. This salute was immediately responded to by all the men-of-war in port, with the Hawalian engin at the main. After which the flags were lowered again to half-mast, where they will continue to be worn until the obsequies of his late Majesty, which will take place on Saturday, the 30th inst.

The whaling ship Black Warrier was sold, with her inventory, for \$1,100—James Makee, Esq., purchaser.

The American brig Noble sailed for S.n Francisco on Wednesday last, says the Polymerian of Dec. 23. This reasel, it will be recollected, was at Petropoloski last number when that place was attacked by the allied fleet, and received about thrice as many shots during the bomber of the same of the same paper adds.

The Polymesian gays there are on board the British frigate Amphitrite some twelve or fitteen Russian spily Sitha, captured by the squadron at the north in August last. They will be landed at Tahiti, on the arrival of the Amphitrite at that island.

The same paper adds—It is a matter of just pride and congratulation that upon the death of his late Majesty, and since that even the fall season. The work of the paper of the same paper adds on the bride throw upon the neck o

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

One Month Later Dull State of Trade-Fall-ure of the Crop Dreaded—The Settlers and the Colonial Government.

Our advices are to December 1—over one month later. We observe by our Sydney and Melbourne exchanges that the Panama route for a line of steamers to Austra-lia is at present attracting considerable attention in the

colonies.

The people of Sydney and Victoria generally are highly in favor of the route, and at the meeting of their Chambers of Commerce the merchants invariably discuss the subject with a more favorable view of this than any

route yet projected. Even at the meetings of the magchants of Melbourne a great deal of favor is shown to
the Penama route, notwithstanding that the Isthmus of
Sues or Cape of Good Hope routes are either more advantageous to Melbourne in one respect, which is, that by
the latter route the news is received in Melbourne before
it is in Sydney, whereas by the Panama route the news
reaches both Sydney and Victoria not only sooner than
Melbourne, but quicker than by any other route.

The Aspinwall Courier of January 27th says:—
Dates from Australia to the last week in Newspaber,
give us interesting news.

Trade is in even a worse condition than in California—
the statement of the imports and experis from the last
of July to date above given, fully account for said condition—they were, of imports, £1,103,267; of experts,
£858,230. The Sydney Empire says, that "the expert
of gold from Jan. 1st to Oct. 31, 1854, exhibits a decline
of more than one half on the amount experted during
the corresponding period of last year, the deficit being
to the value of £720,288." There was considerable fear
that the crops would fail, on account of drought, and
Chile and California grain and four were being imported
to a considerable extent. The price of old having risen,
and sailors wages having failen, the Sydney papers state
that whalers, whichhave been lying at Port Jackson for
years past, are now being fitted for sex.

We learn from the Empire that the action of the home
government, respecting the colonial failairs, especially in
the matter of the new constitution bill, had caused great
dissatisfaction at Sydney, and that at a large public
meeting strong resolutions had been passed to be prerented to the Queen. The colonial Legislature have
passed a series of recolutions to be submitted "for the
gracious consideration of Her Majesty," setting forth
the expectioncy of shoulte purdons to such (of which
here are very many is the colonial sladies, especially in
the matter of the new constitution bill, had caused great
dissatis

by the inhabitants of Guadalcanar, was still living, a utter was despatched for the island (to search for him) on the 23d of October, and a naval steam tender (these expected from a cruise), was to follow the cutter as some as she should arrive.

The papers say that Kate Hayes was eliciting great enthusiasm, and the most substantial demonstrations thereof, wherever she went.

Death's Doings in New York from Consump tion and Other Descases of the Lungs and The City Inspector's report for the past fortnight,

viz.: from January 20 to the 27th, and from the 27th January to the 3d of February, gives the following

RECAPITULATION. 946
Whole number of deaths in two weeks. 946
Deaths from consumption. 123
From other diseases of lungs and throat. 187 If we subtract the deaths of children under five

years of age—about one-fith—from the 948 deaths, it would give deaths of 755 adults, from all diseases, of which at least 310 were from diseases of the lungs

it would give deaths of 755 adults, framfall diseases, of which at least 310 were from diseases of the lungs and throat.

There is a great defect in the neturns made to the City Inspector by medical men and the agents of public institutions, in not giving in all cases the occupation of those dying from consumption and other diseases. Although the Inspector gives the necessary blank forms for the purpose, yet, in not more than one death in ten is the occupation given. In the sixty-two deaths from consumption in the first week ending the 27th ult., we find the occupation of only nine given. There was one baker, one same and blind maker, aged 38. These are all the occupations given in sixty-two cases of death from consumption. Such returns are incomplete. It is important to know when the death of an adult occurs from consumption of diseases of the cheet er throat, what occupation the victim followed. It would seem very easy for physicians and others to insert the occupation of the deceased as well as to give the age and sex. What were the chief employments of those who died with consumption in the preceding fortnight? Were they carpenters, masons, stone-cuters, hatters, bakers, tailors, blacksmiths, stage or car drivers, butchers, seamstreasa, dressmakers, clerks, merchants, or professional men? It is only by giving the occupations of those dying from disease that we can expect to arrive at a knowledge of the influence of occupation on longevity. We trust that the City Inspector will enforce a compliance with this important provision of the reports. At the rate of 123 deaths of consumption for the past two weeks, it would give a total, at the same rate for the year, of 2,952—and including other deaths of the lung and air passages, a total for the year, of 7,440! Of the 62 deaths for the week ending the 27th January, about 38 to 40 were between the ages of 20 and 40 years; and of the 61 in the past week, about 35 died between the ages of 17 and 46, 8 between 50 and 63, 1 at 70, 1 at 84, and 6 children of 10 years a

pation, age and condition are as follows:—	of	life, as	far as	given,
ccupation. resemakerinter.		mdition. Widow. Married.	1	Ages. 24 23
borers		do.	4	{26 35 53 28
erchant		do.	1	28
erks		do.	2	30
intercksmith		do.	1	{ 34 { 30 29 36
alc teacheracher		do.	1	49
amatress		Widow. Married.	i	46 55 52
rpenter		do.	1	52

Our Michigan Correspondence DETROIT, (Michigan,) Feb. 5, 1855.

The Fusien Party-Work of the Legis Measures Passed—Their Provisions and Effects— General Case on Electoral Instructions—"Sam! Floored by the Fusionists—The Weather and

I question whether, in the history of any new party, a case stands on record where so much has been accomplished in the very outset, as by the pre-sent dominant fusion party in Michigan. Our Legislature has now been in seesien some

thirty-three days. In that short space of time they have passed a new Liquor law, a General Railroad law, have instructed their Senators to vote for the restoration of the Missouri compromise, and committed many other deeds too numerous to mention.

The new Liquor law is still more stringent than
the preceding failure of a former session, and becomes a law, rot by being submitted to the people comes a law, not by being submitted to the people for ratification or disapproval, but by the signature of Governor Bingham, who stands ready and pledged to affix his name to anything of the sort. Prominent lawyers pronounce it in advance still more unconstitutional than the last, and bid the liquor dealers to take courage and go on selling. The Supreme Court will no doubt settic this point very scon. The law goes into effect in ninety days, I believe.

The Supreme Court will no doubt settle this point very scon. The law goes into effect in ninety days, I believe.

The General Railread act has long been called for, and no doubt will meet with approval from all quarters, excepting, of course, the owners of the Ruthern and Central roads. A more liberal policy on the part of this State, if adopted at an earlier day, would no doubt have operated largely for her benefit; but better late than never.

As for the resolutions of instruction, it is not id to be presumed that Messrs. Cars & Stuart will pay much attention to them, or oblige their instruction by resigning rather than disobey orders. Committed as is the General to the doctrine of obedience to Legislative instructions, it is supposed he will waive his principle on this occasion and keep his seat.

"Sam" is around in Lausing. A Mr. Moorman introduced an amendment to the new city charter of Detroit a few days since, providing that the appointees of the new police should all be American citizens. The smendment was thrown under the table incontinently, and Sam, for the present, is floored. Under what shape he will turn up again remains to be seen. The fusionists seem to display no anxiety to repay the Know Nothings for helping them to their seats, but like every other free soil faction after election, turn round and abose their best friends. I think it will be safe to prophecy that two years will settle and finish up fusionism and fusionism is this State, and that if they finish their first two menths of power without a free fight amongst themselves, it will be a miracle. Already, symptoms of a domestic row are visible at the capital, and a storm seems to be brewing which will submerge them all.

So much for politics; the weather is intensely cold, the Detroit river frozen soild, and the 'aleighing splendid.

Trade is dull, money very tight, but failures few.

the Detroit river frozen solid, and the 'sleighing splendid.
Trade is dull, money very tight, but failures few. I believe brevity is a good point in a new corresponder; so, promising a better letter again, I subscribe nyself

Col. Kinney.—The Norfolk Herald says that instructions have been received by the agent in that city from Col. Kinney, authorising the stopping of enrolling men far the Central American expedition it is said unfortunate circumstances and difficultie have caused the Colonel to come to this determination.